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THE GENUS CLASTOBRYUM DOZ. AND MOLK. IN AMERICA

R. S. Williams

This genus, of some 5 or 6 known species, was described in 1854, being based in *C. Indicum* from Borneo. At present one species is known from Borneo and Java, 3 or 4 from India and one from America, where it was first recognized by M. Cardot among Pringle's Mexican mosses (*Clastobryum Americanum* Card., Pringle (*No. 15,640*) Honey Station, Mex., Revue Bryologique, 37: 5. 1910). Some undetermined sterile specimens among my Bolivian mosses, collected in 1902 (*No. 2,128*) that I was unable to refer to any known American genus, evidently are the same as the Mexican *Clastobryum;* also specimens collected by Mrs. Britton in the Blue mountains of Jamaica (*No. 1,144*), from near the summit of Sir John Peak, 1908, I believe should be referred to this species, although M. Cardot, *in litt.*, rather seems to think differently. The American specimens are evidently quite distinct from those of the Old World, but among themselves, although from rather widely separated localities, they differ scarcely at all, unless perhaps in the width of leaf and length of leaf point, both variable characters, even in the same plant. In all three collections, the leaves, about 1.5 mm. long, are ovate-lanceolate to very narrowly lanceolate, smooth on both sides, rather distant on the stems, not decurrent serrulate at apex and more or less recurved on borders below; the median cells are about 4μ wide by up to 40μ or more long, the basal cells brownish, the alar forming distinct brown clusters. Propagulæ occur in conspicuous, dense, brown clusters mostly at the apex of the older stems, less often in the axils of the upper leaves; they are about 0.6 mm. long, slender, with numerous cross-walls and greatest diameter (about 40μ) about ¾ up from base, from which point they taper more or less in both directions.

New York Botanical Garden.

NOTE ON MOSSES GROWING UNATTACHED

H. N. Dixon, M. A., F. L. L. S.

The following notes may be interesting as supplementing Mr.. Burrell's article on *Leucobryum glaucum* (Bryologist, **10**: 108). I have recently received specimens of *L. glaucum* similar to those described, from Fawley, near Southampton, from Rev. W. L. W. Eyre; Fawley is in the New Forest area, and the "balls," which are lenticular in form and exceedingly compact and regular in structure, are locally known as "Fawley buns." This local name is an interesting evidence of their frequent and striking occurrence.

Mr. Burrell suggests the scratching of game birds such as pheasants as the probable primary cause of disturbance which leads to the detachment of the tufts. This suggestion is supported in a rather interesting way from another quarter. I have recently received from Rev. C. H. Binstead specimens of the New Zealand moss, *Echinodium hispidum* (H. f. and W.) Jaeg., collected by Mr. T. W. Naylor Beckett, one of them annotated by Mr. Beckett thus: "Damp forests, Waimate, Canterbury, N. Z., 1898, growing unattached. Scratched up by the native wood hen, 'Weka.'" On a further specimen, Mr. Beckett has written—"Growing in quantities, not attached to anything; probably scratched up by the Wekas, and in the damp atmosphere continuing to grow and assuming a bushy habit."

The *Echinodium* is of a loose, straggling habit, and the specimens are more of the nature of the *Porotrichum alopecurum* referred to in the above cited article than of the densely growing Leucobryum.

PHILIPPINE BRYOPHYTES AND LICHENS

[*Presented at S. M. S. Meeting, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1911.*]

C. B. ROBINSON

In response to a request for a brief statement as to the flora of the Philippines, so far as it is of interest to the readers of the Bryologist, the following may give some indication of the present state of our information.

Before the time of the American occupation, comparatively few collections had been made in these groups, and these chiefly as side lines of investigation by persons primarily interested in other things. Indeed, almost all of these were obtained by the orchid collectors, Wallis and Micholitz, and by Semper, a zoölogist. Moreover, this state of affairs has partially continued. Among recent collectors, there have been those who found their greatest interest in mosses or hepatics, but unfortunately little has been published upon their work. The great bulk of additions to our knowledge has come from the collections of members of the Bureau of Science, and of its predecessor, the Bureau of Government Laboratories, some of the members of the Forestry Bureau, including Mr. A. D. E. Elmer, and Mrs. Mary Strong Clemens, and every one of these is interested in these plants as constituents of the Philippine flora rather than for their own sake.

In Paris' Index Bryologicus, there were credited to the Philippines, 54 genera and 116 species of mosses; in Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, which toward the end includes some of the results of recent work, 66 genera and 139 species. The mosses of all recent collections, both those belonging to the Bureau of Science and those of Mr. Elmer, who has kindly permitted me to examine his lists, have been sent to Dr. V. F. Brotherus, and as a result of his determinations, we now know 148 genera and 448 species. The hepatics, determined by Dr. F. Stephani, show 65 genera and 331 species. The results regarding the lichens have reached us in small part only, but at least 11 new species have been described, and the collections themselves are equally numerous with those of the other groups. In addition, a large quantity of material in all of these has recently been obtained, which will doubtless add still further to the list of species. The numbers would alone prevent an enumeration in this article of these species or even genera, but it is hoped that in the near future lists carefully prepared by specialists will appear in the Philippine Journal of Science.